ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L16 5 DUP REM L15 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l16 ibib abs total

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:222245 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100222245
TITLE: Porcine endogenous retroviruses: In vitro host range and attempts to establish small animal models.
AUTHOR(S): Specke, Volker; Tacke, Stefan J.; Boller, Klaus; Schwendemann, Jochen; Denner, Joachim (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Robert Koch-Institut, Nordufer 20, D-13353, Berlin: dennerj@rki.de Germany
SOURCE: Journal of General Virology, (April, 2001) Vol. 82, No. 4, pp. 837-844. print.
ISSN: 0022-1317.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Using transgenic pigs as the source of cells or organs for xenotransplantation is associated with the risk of porcine endogenous retrovirus (PERV) transmission. Multiple proviruses are integrated into the genome of all pigs, and virus particles, some of which are able to infect human cells, are released from normal pig cells. In order to evaluate the potential risk posed by the transmission of PERVs, in vitro infection studies were performed as a basis for small animal as well as non-human primate models. In vitro infectivity was demonstrated for permanent cell lines and primary cells from a wide range of species. Productive infection was shown using reverse transcriptase (RT) assays and RT-PCR for mink, feline and human kidney cell lines, primary rhesus peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs), and baboon spleen cells and PBMCs as well as for different human lymphoid and monocyte cell lines and PBMCs. In an attempt to establish a small animal model, naive guinea pigs, non-immunosuppressed rats, rats immunosuppressed by cyclosporin-A and immunosuppressed rats treated with cobra venom factor were inoculated with PERVs produced from porcine kidney PK-15 cells, infected human 293 kidney cells and mitogen-stimulated porcine PBMCs. Animals were also inoculated with PERV-producing PK-15 and 293 cells. No **antibodies** against PERV and no provirus integration were observed in any of the treated animals. This suggests that productive infection of these animals did not occur in this experimental setting.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:659267 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:1945
TITLE: Electrotitration curves of human gastric pepsinogens in agarose gels
AUTHOR(S): Majercakova, Petra; Kucerova, Zdenka; Desvaux, F.-Xavier; Peltre, Gabriel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathological Physiology, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech Rep.
SOURCE: Electrophoresis (2000), 21(14), 2919-2924
CODEN: ELCTDN; ISSN: 0173-0835
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Electrotitration curves (ETC) of a marker protein mixt., pH 2.5-5.65, and human pepsinogens were performed in an agarose gel, contg. 2% acid carrier ampholytes, forming a pH range of 2.5-5. Although the establishment of the pH gradient by isoelec. focusing was not quite complete and linear, both biochem. and immunochem. different types of pepsinogen C (PGC) and pepsinogen A (PGA) zymogens as well as the acid isoelec. points (pI)

marker proteins were sepd. with good resoln. Three main fractions of PGA (Pg3, **Pg4**, and Pg5) were detected. To obtain an exact detn. of the pepsinogen pIs, a simple and very fast 10 s pressure blot technique was applied. Human pepsinogens were sepd. alone or mixed with pI marker proteins in the pH range 2.4-5.65. No effect of the markers was obsd. on the pepsinogen migration. To visualize the different protein samples in the gel and on nitrocellulose membrane, we have used colloidal gold (AuroDye) staining, proteolytic activity, and immunostaining with monoclonal **antibodies** anti-PGA and -PGC. The described method shows an ability to sep. proteins at acidic conditions with a resoln. comparable to isoelec. focusing with immobilized pH gradients, but much faster, easier, and cheaper. In addn., the technique allows us to det. precise and exact pI values, and is suitable for studies of the pepsinogen polymorphism and its role in gastric diseases.

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 5 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97169790 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97169790 PubMed ID: 9119153
TITLE: Validation of retroviral detection for rodent cell-derived products and gene therapy applications.
AUTHOR: Hughes J V; Messner K; Burnham M; Patel D; White E M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Quality Biotech Inc., Camden, NJ 08104, USA.
SOURCE: DEVELOPMENTS IN BIOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION, (1996) 88 297-304.
Journal code: 0427140. ISSN: 0301-5149.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199704
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970506
Last Updated on STN: 19970506
Entered Medline: 19970423

AB The availability of sensitive assays for detecting infectious murine retroviruses has become critical for the development and acceptance of a number of biopharmaceuticals, including monoclonal **antibody** -derived products and gene therapy vectors. Comparative studies demonstrated that the **PG4** S+L- retrovirus infectivity test routinely yields higher titres than the mink cell test for xenotropic, amphotrophic and MCF murine retroviruses. A validation study for the **PG4** S+L- assay demonstrated very good linearity (r2 of 0.95 to 0.99), reproducibility within a study (+/-0.35 log10 units), and precision between tests (+/-0.45 log10 units). Interference (or selectivity) in the presence of a non-specific **antibody** was insignificant (less than 0.2 log10 units). Sensitivity levels established from measurements as virus titres approach zero demonstrated a threshold value of 2-3 focus forming units (FFU)/ml. Two methods for increasing assay sensitivity were used including: (i) increased product samplings combined with a Poisson distribution analysis, and (ii) a 14-day co-cultivation with Mus dunni cells. Each of these methods was shown to increase sensitivity by at least one log10 unit. Murine retroviruses may also be detected by a less sensitive immunofluorescence assay (IFA) using specific monoclonal **antibodies**; this assay is essential for detecting certain recombinant ecotropic MuLVs. In summary, murine retroviral detection ranked by sensitivity is mink S+L- < IFA with monoclonal **antibodies** < **PG4** S+L- < Mus dunni co-cultivation followed by **PG4** S+L-.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 5 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89052091 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89052091 PubMed ID: 3191614
TITLE: Differential expression of pepsinogen isozymogens in a

patient with Barrett esophagus.
AUTHOR: Pals G; Eriksson A W; Pronk J C; Frants R R; Klinkenberg-Knol E C; Bosma A; Westerveld B D; Taggart R T; Samloff I M; Meuwissen S G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Gastroenterology, Free University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: CLINICAL GENETICS, (1988 Aug) 34 (2) 90-7.
Journal code: 0253664. ISSN: 0009-9163.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198901
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19890111

AB The pepsinogen A (PGA) isozymogens in the gastric mucosa and Barrett epithelium of a female patient with Barrett esophagus were studied on different occasions during a 3-year period by electrophoretic analysis of in vivo steady-state pepsinogen in biopsies by activity staining in combination with variant specific monoclonal **antibodies** and of de novo synthesized pepsinogen by autoradiography. In Barrett epithelium only one (Pg3) or two (Pg3 and Pg5) primary PGA gene products were detected, whereas in gastric mucosal biopsies three (Pg3, **Pg4** and Pg5) primary gene products were demonstrated on all occasions. These differences strongly suggest differential expression/activation of individual gene numbers in the PGA gene cluster in Barrett esophagus and are in line with the preneoplastic nature of this condition. The mechanism behind this deregulation is currently under investigation by cell biology and molecular genetic techniques.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 5 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 75109830 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75109830 PubMed ID: 803847
TITLE: Antigenic and antiheparin properties of human platelet factor 4 (PF4).
AUTHOR: Nath N; Lowery C T; Niewiarowski S
SOURCE: BLOOD, (1975 Apr) 45 (4) 537-50.
Journal code: 7603509. ISSN: 0006-4971.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197506
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19750613

AB Platelet factor 4 (PF4, a heparin-neutralizing protein) was isolated from washed human platelets. It was found to be homogenous by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, immunodiffusion, and immunoelectrophoresis, when tested with monospecific **antibody** produced in rabbits. PF4 is a heat-stable protein, but its antiheparin activity and antigenicity are destroyed by trypsin. The molecular weight of PF4 as calculated by amino acid analysis is approximately 8000 and by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis with beta-mercaptoethanol, 7100 daltons. PF4 migrated to the cathode at pH 8.6. The interaction of PF4 with heparin resulted in the formation of a complex which migrated to the anode, as tested by immunoelectrophoresis. Incubation of purified PF4 with its **antibody** at 37 degrees C resulted in a loss of antiheparin activity. The presence of antiheparin activity and of **PG4** antigen in material released during platelet aggregation by various agents and at various stages of the preparative procedure closely correlated. It has been concluded that PF4 antigen and antiheparin activity are two properties of the same protein. Comparison of human and pig PF4 revealed

significant biochemical and antigenic differences.

```
=> s papillary adj1 fibroblast
L17           0 FILE CAPLUS
L18           0 FILE MEDLINE
L19           0 FILE EMBASE
L20           0 FILE BIOSIS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L21           0 PAPILLARY ADJ1 FIBROBLAST

=> s papillary
L22        8150 FILE CAPLUS
L23       29557 FILE MEDLINE
L24       20290 FILE EMBASE
L25       20843 FILE BIOSIS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L26       78840 PAPILLARY

=> s papillary fibroblast
L27           7 FILE CAPLUS
L28           9 FILE MEDLINE
L29          10 FILE EMBASE
L30          12 FILE BIOSIS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L31          38 PAPILLARY FIBROBLAST

=> papillary fibroblasts
L32           6 FILE CAPLUS
L33           7 FILE MEDLINE
L34           9 FILE EMBASE
L35           9 FILE BIOSIS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L36          31 PAPILLARY FIBROBLASTS

=> l31 and antibody
L37           4 FILE CAPLUS
L38           3 FILE MEDLINE
L39           4 FILE EMBASE
L40           3 FILE BIOSIS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L41          14 L31 AND ANTIBODY

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):141
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L41
L42           5 DUP REM L41 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l42 ibib abs total

L42  ANSWER 1 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:514014  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          135:75744
TITLE:                    Use of an antibody specific to
                          papillary fibroblasts as a marker of
                          skin quality
INVENTOR(S):              Asselineau, Daniel; Caplan, Arnold
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       L'oreal, Fr.
SOURCE:                   Fr. Demande, 12 pp.
```

CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2801979	A1	20010608	FR 1999-15292	19991203
FR 2801979	B1	20020208		
US 2001036642	A1	20011101	US 2000-725269	20001129
EP 1111389	A1	20010627	EP 2000-403310	20001204
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2001215225	A2	20010810	JP 2000-368860	20001204

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1999-15292 A 19991203

AB The invention discloses the use of at least one **antibody** specific for **papillary fibroblasts** as marker(s) for the quality of skin or a skin equiv.

L42 ANSWER 2 OF 5 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998376469 EMBASE
TITLE: Effects of topical creams containing vitamin C, a copper-binding peptide cream and melatonin compared with tretinoin on the ultrastructure of normal skin.
AUTHOR: Abdulghani A.A.; Sherr A.; Shirin S.; Solodkina G.; Morales Tapia E.; Wolf B.; Gottlieb A.B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. A.B. Gottlieb, Clinical Research Center, UMDNJ-Robert Wood Johnson Med. Sch., One Robert Wood Johnson Place, New Brunswick, NJ 08903, United States
SOURCE: Disease Management and Clinical Outcomes, (1998) 1/4 (136-141).
Refs: 46
ISSN: 1088-3371 CODEN: DMCOF6
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 1088-3371(98)00011-4
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Little is known of the effects of topical application of vitamin C, glycyl-L-histidyl-L-lysine copper tri-peptide complex or melatonin as compared with topical tretinoin on the ultrastructure of skin. We were interested in determining whether any of these topical applications could enhance the repair process associated with photodamage of skin. In healthy subjects, dermal procollagen synthesis was studied after topical application of the study medications. Further investigations were done to determine possible changes in keratinocyte proliferation, keratinocyte differentiation, and cutaneous inflammation after topical application. Twenty healthy subjects were included for a period of 1 month in this study. Ten volunteers applied topical creams containing tretinoin and vitamin C to the extensor surface of their right and left thighs respectively. Ten others applied topical creams containing melatonin and the copper-binding cream to the extensor surface of their right and left thighs, respectively. Immunohistological assessment of the skin biopsies was made at baseline and after 1 month of treatment for changes in dermal procollagen synthesis, the number of Ki 67+ keratinocytes (epidermal proliferation), K-16 keratin expression (epidermal differentiation), and the number of dermal CD3+ cells (T lymphocytes). Immunohistologic assessment demonstrated a significant increase of procollagen synthesis by dermal **papillary fibroblasts** from baseline in 4 of 10 volunteers treated with tretinoin, 5 of 10 treated with vitamin C, 5 of 10

treated with melatonin and 7 of 10 healthy volunteers treated with the copper-binding peptide cream. Further studies in selected individuals with good dermal collagen synthesis indicated that tretinoin enhanced epidermal proliferation. A decrease in dermal CD3+ T cells with tretinoin and vitamin C application suggested that these compounds might have anti-inflammatory properties. We concluded that topical application of tretinoin, vitamin C, melatonin, and copper-binding peptide-containing creams enhanced dermal collagen synthesis, although not in all individuals. These results also open a possible application of these compounds in the repair process of cutaneous photodamage and as anti-inflammatory agents.

L42 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:576023 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:176023
TITLE: Fibroblasts of rabbit kidney in culture. II. Paracrine stimulation of **papillary fibroblasts** by PDGF
AUTHOR(S): Knecht, Aaron; Fine, Leon G.; Kleinman, Kenneth S.; Rodemann, H. Peter; Mueller, Gerhard A.; Woo, David D. L.; Norman, Jill T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Univ. California, Los Angeles, CA, 90024, USA
SOURCE: American Journal of Physiology (1991), 261(2, Pt. 2), F292-F299
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB To examine the role of tubulointerstitial cell interaction in the regulation of fibroblast growth, fibroblasts from the rabbit renal cortex (CF) and papilla (PF) were cocultured with epithelial cells from the same tissue location. Inner medullary collecting duct epithelial cells (IMCDE) or IMCDE-conditioned medium stimulated DNA synthesis in PF, whereas proximal tubule epithelium (PTE) had no effect on the proliferation of CF. PF and CF showed a similar mitogenic response to exogenous EGF and insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-I). Transforming growth factor-.beta.1 inhibited growth of both cell types, and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) had no effect on proliferation of either cell type. In contrast, platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) was a potent mitogen for PF but was only weakly mitogenic for CF. Both CF and PF expressed a similar no. of a single-affinity class of PDGF receptors (Kd, 2-4 .times. 10-10M). Assay for growth factor activity in conditioned medium from IMCDE and PTE showed that only IMCDE produced detectable PDGF. IMCDE-stimulated proliferation of PF was partially blocked by an **antibody** to PDGF, whereas **antibodies** to IGF-I had no neutralizing effect. The data suggest a role for PDGF in the regulation of interstitial fibroblast proliferation by IMCDE in the renal papilla. This paracrine system may be important in the pathogenesis of some forms of interstitial fibrosis of the kidney.

L42 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:555647 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:155647
TITLE: Fibroblasts of rabbit kidney in culture. I. Characterization and identification of cell-specific markers
AUTHOR(S): Rodemann, H. Peter; Mueller, Gerhard A.; Knecht, Aaron; Norman, Jill T.; Fine, Leon G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dev. Biol. Units W7-128, Univ. Bielefeld, Bielefeld, D-4800, Germany
SOURCE: American Journal of Physiology (1991), 261(2, Pt. 2), F283-F291
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB There is currently no information available as to whether different renal fibroblast subpopulations can be identified and whether they show differences in functional properties. Therefore, the growth characteristics were compared of interstitial fibroblasts derived from the rabbit renal cortex and inner medulla (papilla), and cell-specific markers for the two populations of cells were sought. Analyses of the population dynamics revealed that the mitotic lifespan of **papillary fibroblasts** (PF) is .apprx.50% longer than that of cortical fibroblasts (CF), with the former going through 20 cumulative population doublings (CPD) before transition into terminally differentiated postmitotic cells compared with 9 CPD in CF. PF and CF populations contained three types of mitotically active cells (MFI, MFII, MFIII) and three types of postmitotic cells (PMFIV, PMFV, PMFVI) differentiating along a terminal cell lineage from MFI through PMFVI. In both PF and CF cultures the percent of MF-type cells decreased and the percent of postmitotic cells increased with successive doublings. Two-dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of uniform clonal populations of MFIII-type cells revealed two specific proteins for PF-MFIII-type cells, pf1 and pf2, and three specific proteins for CF-MFIII-type cells, cf1, cf2, and cf3. Addnl., a monoclonal **antibody** was raised that does not recognize CF in culture, but reacts strongly with PF. These studies demonstrate that rabbit renal PF have a pattern of growth in vitro that is distinct from that of CF and that they can be pos. identified by specific immunol. and protein markers in vitro.

L42 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:475430 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:75430
TITLE: The interaction of human papillary and reticular fibroblasts and human keratinocytes in the contraction of three-dimensional floating collagen lattices
AUTHOR(S): Schafer, Irwin A.; Shapiro, Allan; Kovach, Maureen; Lang, Cindy; Fratianne, Richard B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Case West. Reserve Univ., Cleveland Met. Gen. Hosp., Cleveland, OH, 44109, USA
SOURCE: Experimental Cell Research (1989), 183(1), 112-25
CODEN: ECREAL; ISSN: 0014-4827
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Fibroblasts derived from the papillary and reticular dermis of human skin and human keratinocytes show differences in their abilities to contract floating 3-dimensional gels constructed from type I collagen. Reticular fibroblasts produce greater gel contraction than **papillary fibroblasts**. When equal nos. of papillary and reticular fibroblasts are mixed in the gels, **papillary fibroblasts** consistently inhibit gel contraction by reticular fibroblasts, indicating interaction between these cell types in the contraction process. Surprisingly, keratinocytes alone produce greater gel contraction than that produced by either fibroblast type. Cooperativity in the gel contraction process is obsd. when fibroblasts are incorporated into the collagen matrix and keratinocytes are seeded onto the gel surface. Keratinocytes and dermal fibroblasts adhere to the collagen fibril to induce gel contraction by different mechanisms. Fibroblast contraction of collagen gels does not require fibronectin but is a serum-dependent reaction. In contrast, keratinocyte contraction of collagen gels occurs in a serum-free environment. Polyclonal, affinity-purified **antibodies** to human plasma fibronectin at high concns. do not inhibit gel contraction by keratinocytes, making unlikely the possibility that fibronectin synthesized by the keratinocyte is a significant factor in the gel contraction process. Possibly, either keratinocytes are synthesizing other adhesion proteins or receptors on the cell surface can interact directly with the collagen fiber.